

RAILROADS, TOO, ACCEPT MEDIATION

Federal Officials to Begin Work
To-day of Settling Differ-
ences Between Them
and Engineers.

STRIKE NO LONGER PROBABLE

It Is Believed Managers Are
Ready to Make a Concession
and That Even Though It
Be a Slight One the
Men Will Accept It.

The threatened strike of the railway
engineers throughout the entire East-
ern section of the country, which
seemed inevitable Monday, is now en-
tirely remote and almost impossible.
This change in a ticklish labor situation,
which was effected yesterday afternoon,
is due solely to the good offices of
Charles F. Neill, United States Labor
Commissioner, and Judge Martin J.
Knapp, of the United States Court of
Commerce.

These two government officials, who
intervened on Monday, received yester-
day formal acceptance of their offer of
mediation from both engineers and rail-
road managers.

Judge Knapp, who returned to Wash-
ington Monday night, will be back in
New York again by noon to-day. Com-
missioner Neill will go over the situa-
tion with the conference committee of
managers this morning and get their
preliminary basis for dealing with the
demands of the engineers. The com-
missioner, with Judge Knapp, will con-
sult the chairman's association of the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
this afternoon and the mediation will
be started.

The engineers noted to accept the offer
of mediation Monday night, a few min-
utes after they received it. The confer-
ence committee of managers held back
until yesterday morning, and then de-
layed their answer until late in the
afternoon. When it was finally given out
it was noted that the managers had
studiously avoided the word "mediation"
and had agreed only "to confer," but Mr.
Neill was satisfied.

Provisions of Erdman Act.

It was explained that under the Erd-
man act the government labor authori-
ties could offer to mediate between par-
ties to a labor dispute which concerned
interstate commerce, but that if medi-
ation was accepted by one party, or both
parties, and later became useless by rea-
son of the disagreement of one or both
to the dispute, the mediators would not
be empowered to submit the questions
at issue to arbitration.

Thus it was that when the engineers
had so promptly accepted the offer of
mediation, the railroad managers, by
refusing it, made it impossible, and could
then advance the claim that arbitration
should immediately follow. This step, it
was said by the supporters of Grand
Chief Stone of the engineers' organiza-
tion, would have allowed the railroads
to go into an arbitration conference
without having committed themselves to
any concessions during the progress of
the attempted mediation.

The story that was circulated yester-
day was that though the conference
committee of managers had been quick
to seize upon whatever advantage the
situation offered, the committee of rail-
road presidents disapproved of the ac-
tion of their subordinates, and practi-
cally instructed the conference commit-
tee of managers to accept the offer of
mediation without qualifications.

In any event that was the final out-
come. The method followed will now
be that Commissioner Neill and Judge
Knapp will ascertain from the railroad
managers just how much, if any, of the
demanded increase in wages they will
grant the engineers. Following that
they will ascertain from the engineers
just how much, if any, percentage of re-
duction in their demands the engineers
will accept. With these two figures as
a basis for their work the two officials
will then endeavor to bring the two par-
ties to a compromise. If the railroad
managers should stand absolutely un-
moved on their previous position that
they would not grant anything in the
way of concession to the engineers, the
mediation would fail. It would then be
a question whether both sides would
agree to arbitrate.

Expect Both Sides to Yield.

As a matter of fact, however, it is be-
lieved by all concerned that some com-
promise, however slight, will be granted
by the managers, and also that anything
in the way of concession will be accept-
ed by the engineers. A strike is still a
possibility, but with every day's post-
ponement, either by delays in deciding
and looking for position, or by the
progress of the actual mediation, it be-
comes more improbable.

Warren S. Stone, the head official of
the engineers' organization, is, however,
holding his chairman's committee of
five in town on the possibility that the
negotiations will get fail and a strike be
ordered.

Mr. Stone, together with his chief as-
sistants, Messrs. Chadwick and Burgess, had
a preliminary conference with Commis-
sioner Neill yesterday afternoon at the
Hotel Manhattan. The Commissioner, it
was said, wanted the engineers to give
him their lowest possible estimate for a
basis for his figuring with the railroad
managers this morning, but Mr. Stone
and his associates took the position that
the burden of the first move was en-
tirely with the railroads, as they had as-
signed no indication by answering his
letters that they proposed to give any
concession whatever.

"I look for an early settlement of the
whole matter now," said Chief Stone
after his talk with Commissioner Neill.
"Mr. Neill and Judge Knapp are noted
for the rapidity with which they work,
and I think they will bring things to a
settlement quickly."

Commissioner Neill was not quite so
optimistic.

Stories by WALLACE IRWIN, SIR
ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, L. J.
BEESTON and

The Strategy
of the Diamond
By BILLY EVANS
in the next
Sunday Magazine
of the
New-York Tribune

THAW TO FACE A NEW METHOD OF ATTACK

Attorney General Carmody Will
Ask for Commission to
Test His Sanity.

HEARING ON WRIT SATURDAY

Conference with Dr. Flint, the
Alienist—White's Slayer Has
Cost the County About
\$150,000.

When Harry K. Thaw, who since his
acquittal of the charge of killing Stan-
ford White has been about the most ac-
tive patient the State Hospital for the
Criminal Insane at Matteawan has
known, appears before Justice Keogh in
White Plains on Saturday to make an-
other effort for his liberty he will have
to meet a new method of attack.

The two previous writs of habeas
corpus obtained by him were dismissed
by Justices of the Supreme Court with-
out calling in alienists. On Saturday
Attorney General Carmody will ask that
a commission be appointed to determine
whether or not Thaw's mental condition
has changed since his last examination.
If it has not, the Attorney General will
argue that the court has no jurisdic-
tion.

Attorney General Carmody, with his
first deputy, former Judge Joseph A.
Kellogg, had a long talk with District
Attorney Whitman yesterday afternoon.
At its end the Attorney General said
that he had asked the District Attorney
to send a representative to the hearing
at White Plains on Saturday. The At-
torney General will not be present. He
will be represented by Judge Kellogg.
Charles C. Nott, Jr., the only Assistant
District Attorney on the staff of Dis-
trict Attorney Whitman who was ac-
tively engaged in trial work at the time
of Thaw's trial, will represent District
Attorney Whitman.

After leaving the District Attorney
Mr. Carmody, with Judge Kellogg and
Mr. Nott, went to the office of Dr. Aus-
tin Flint, at No. 118 East 19th street.
Dr. Flint is one of the alienists who
testified for the state at Thaw's trial.
In Dr. Flint's office the plan of the At-
torney General was talked over and his
advice was asked as to the selection of
alienists.

The plan as suggested by the Attorney
General was favorably received by both
Mr. Nott and Dr. Flint. It is proposed
that Judge Kellogg, representing the
Attorney General, shall move before
Justice Keogh to have a commission ap-
pointed to examine Thaw as to his men-
tal condition. The Attorney General
suggested that the commission consist
of three alienists none of whom had
been concerned in the Thaw case be-
fore. The name of one is to be sug-
gested by Judge Kellogg, of the second
by Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for Thaw
in the proceeding, provided he acceded
to the plan, and the third is to be agreed
upon by counsel for both sides or to be
appointed "at large" by Justice Keogh.

If the plan goes through, the hearing
before Justice Keogh on Saturday will
be in the nature of a preliminary hear-
ing only. The commission will be ap-
pointed and the hearing adjourned until
its finding is reported. If its report is
that Thaw is still insane, the Attorney
General will move to dismiss the writ of
habeas corpus on the ground that the
court has no jurisdiction, the alienists
reporting that Thaw is in the same con-
dition as when first committed to the
hospital.

A man whose knowledge of the ex-
penses attached to proceedings at law is
extensive estimated last night that the
shooting of Stanford White Harry
Thaw had cost the county of New York
at least \$150,000. It is said that Dr.
Austin Flint's services cost the county
\$750 a day. The same authority has
estimated the guess that about \$500,000
had been spent to secure Thaw's release.

Many attempts have been made, both
by Thaw and by his mother, Mrs. Mary
Copley Thaw, to obtain his freedom.
Twice before writs of habeas corpus
have been issued to this end. One was
dismissed by Justice Morschauser in
June, 1908, and in October of the same
year Justice Mills denied another. Sev-
eral unsuccessful attempts have been
made by Thaw to secure his transfer to
another institution. On two occasions
he has been released on writs to appear
as a witness. On both occasions he was
a witness for his mother in suits brought
to recover fees alleged to be due for
services in her son's trial.

WHY A TITANIC INQUIRY?

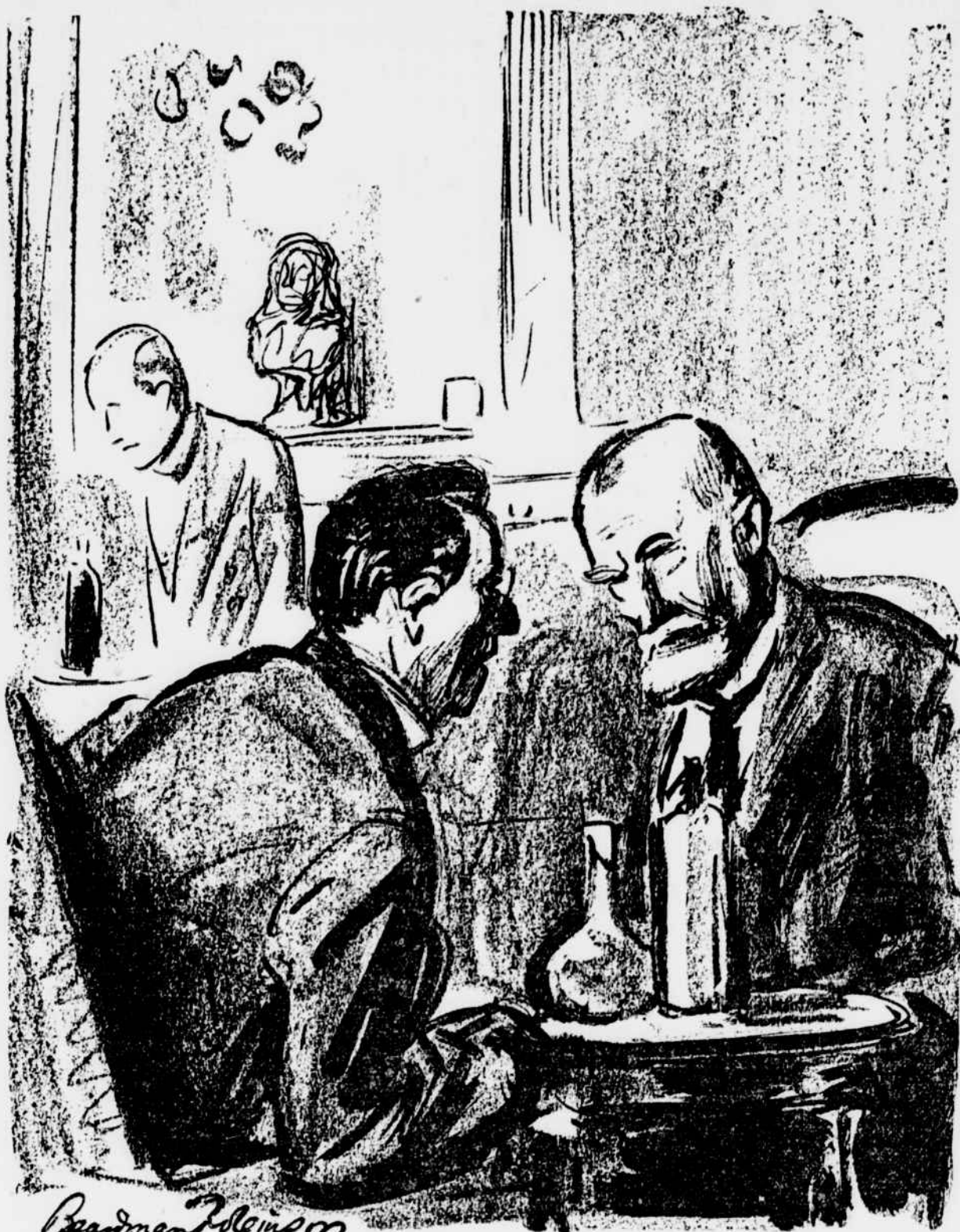
English Resent Loss of British
Ship Being Looked Into Here.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, April 23.—While verbatim ac-
counts are being published here of the
evidence given at the Senatorial inquiry,
the mere fact that any investigation at
all should be held in America as to the
loss of the Titanic is rankling in the
minds of many Englishmen.

What authority, it is asked, has a for-
eign power to inquire into the loss of a
British ship, detain British subjects and
compel them to appear as witnesses?

A letter to this effect appears promi-
nently in "The Daily Graphic," and the
question is likely to be raised in Parlia-
ment.



Do you think Thaw is incurably insane?
That, my friend, depends largely upon the amount of money left in the family.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR TAFT'S RENOMINATION

Victory in Presidential Primaries
Conceded by Roosevelt Lead-
ers Soon After Count.

GOV. BASS ADMITS DEFEAT

First District for President
Strongly and Second, Though
Close, Favors Him in
Early Returns.

Concord, N. H., April 23.—Victory in
the Republican Presidential primaries in
New Hampshire was practically con-
ceded to Taft to-night by Roosevelt
leaders, including Governor Robert P.
Bass.

The Roosevelt leaders conceded the
1st district to Taft, but claimed a fight-
ing chance in the 2d district, although
admitting incomplete returns showed a
Taft lead there.

With the exception of a few small
towns which held caucuses at an early
date, caucuses were held to-day in the
cities and towns of New Hampshire for
the selection of delegates to the Republi-
can state convention at Concord on
April 30.

At the Taft headquarters it was said
that the President would have 400 dele-
gates in the state conventions to 170 for
the ex-President.

Most of the primaries were held this
evening, though some were afternoon af-
fairs. In every case voters were per-
mitted to express their Presidential
preference in addition to voting for
either Taft or Roosevelt delegates to
state and district conventions. Tabu-
lations at the Roosevelt headquarters
showed a slight lead for Taft in the
state in the preferential voting.

Nine of the eleven cities in the state
chose Taft delegates, while the candi-
dates split about even in the towns. The
line-up of the cities follows:

Taft delegates.	Roosevelt delegates.
Berlin	30
Concord	30
Dover	22
Franklin	22
Keene	22
Laconia	22
Manchester	22
Nashua	22
Portsmouth	22
Exeter	22
Seabrook	22

General H. M. Baker, chairman of the
Taft League, said to-night:
"The returns received up to 11 o'clock
show that President Taft has carried
the state and both Congress districts by
substantial majorities. The victory is
complete."

QUADRUPLETS TO FARMER'S WIFE.

Alpena, Mich., April 23.—Four children,
two boys and two girls, were born yester-
day to Mrs. E. Weneski, who lives at Pe-
son, a village near here. All four are
healthy. The father is a farmer, and the
couple have one other child.

STEAD SENT WORD, SHE SAYS Spiritualist Asserts Editor Gave Message After Death.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Pittsburgh, April 23.—A spirit mes-
sage from W. T. Stead, of London, who
went down with the Titanic, was given
to the fifth annual convention of the
Pennsylvania State Spiritualists' As-
sociation to-day. Mr. Stead was to have
addressed the convention. The supposed
message was given by a delegate, Mrs.
Mary L. Feldman, of Carrick, who said
Mr. Stead directed her to inform the
Pittsburgh meeting that he was "happy
and preparing to be with you."

Mrs. Feldman said that she got into
communication with the spirit of the
author yesterday morning, just a week
after the disaster. According to Mrs.
Feldman Mr. Stead told her he was
"awakened out of a deep sleep by the
violent rushing of the waves and the
tread of the people as they ran to and
fro over the deck."

"He appeared to me," said Mrs. Feld-
man, "just as he was as his spirit
passed out of the body. He was sitting
up in his berth, with one foot on the
floor of the cabin. He realized that the
ship was sinking, and stated that he
passed over at that instant, painless and
exalted, as all good Spiritualists do."
"I inquired if he had any message,"
he replied that he was very busy now,
but that he would be with us later."

CHILDREN "SWAT THE FLY"

Get Busy When Cleveland Offers
a Cent for Every Ten.

Cleveland, April 23.—In answer to an
offer of the city to pay a reward of a
cent for every ten flies delivered dead
at the City Hall, school children of
Cleveland are "swatting the fly" with
vim and vigor. The crusade will con-
tinue for two weeks, when the offer ex-
pires.

AT 60 ELOPES WITH GIRL 16 Old Man Wanted to Wed Daugh- ter of Former Sweetheart.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Scranton, Penn., April 23.—How an old
man disappointed in love twenty-five
years ago planned to fill the void in his
heart with the sixteen-year-old daugh-
ter of his old sweetheart was patheti-
cally told in the police court here to-
day, when James Leary, of Nichols,
N. Y., failed Magistrate W. S. Miller on
a charge of abducting Irene Lunn from
her home in the same village.

The couple were taken from a train
here to-day when it was learned that
they were on their way to Brick Church,
N. J., to be married. According to the
girl's story, in which Leary concurred,
the man, bent and withered by his sixty
years, was the fiancé of her mother long
ago. Parental objections separated
them, and each married another.
Leary's wife died in a few years, and in
his loneliness he turned to Mrs. Lunn.
He was admitted to the Lunn home as
a boarder, and has lived with the family
for years.

When Irene reached young woman-
hood the old man found much in her to
admire, and in their constant compani-
onship they became enamored. The
elopement was finally planned. Asked
by Magistrate Miller if he loved the girl,
Leary declared that he did.

"She's good and true, just like her
mother was," said the old man, "and I
want to have her for my own."

Leary was fined \$10, which he paid,
and the girl was remanded. She will be
sent home.

CROWD OF 40,000 GATHERS TO HONOR THE STRAUSES

So Dangerous Becomes Jam
Police Are Forced to Order
Meeting Abandoned.

MANY BRUISED IN FALL

Educational Alliance Railing
Guarding Areaway Breaks—
Memorial Service Soon
for Titanic Victims.

A crowd estimated at forty thousand
gathered to attend a lecture on Isidor
Straus, who went down with Mrs. Straus
on the Titanic, swirled and plunged out-
side the doors of the Educational Al-
liance, where a meeting was to be held
last night. For fear the mob would
rush in through the doors and some one
would be injured, the police had to or-
der the meeting abandoned.

Mr. Straus was not only the founder
of the alliance but its president ever
since it was opened. As early as 4
o'clock in the afternoon a long line of
people began to gather at the alliance,
one close packed through in Jefferson
street, the other in East Broadway. The
crowd kept on coming, and by 6 o'clock
the mourning draped building was the
centre of a huge assemblage that pushed
and shoved, each one of its members
trying to get closer.

A low railing on the Jefferson street
side to guard against persons falling into
an areaway gave way, and many in the
crowd fell about ten feet on the flagging
below. An ambulance came clanging
through the streets from Gouverneur
Hospital, but no one had been more than
bruised.

Still the crowd increased. Captain
Liebers, of the Madison street station,
had called out his reserves as early as
5 o'clock, and was in personal charge
of the situation. After awhile Inspector
Calahane arrived, and found a gathering
of about ten thousand. He called out
reserves from other stations, but the
throng almost doubled its volume. Sew-
ard Park, Jefferson street, Clinton street
and East Broadway were black with
people, who almost swept the big police-
men off their feet. Later many com-
plaints were made about pickpockets.

Finally a conference was held inside
the building and it was decided to call
off the meeting. The police dispersed
the throng. It is possible the lecture
may be held at some other time in Mad-
ison Square Garden or some large hall.
Dr. Henry Fleischman, of No. 76 West
12th street, administrator of the Educa-
tional Alliance, speaking later of the scenes
about the Alliance Building, said:

"It was the greatest demonstration seen
on the East Side. This was not the big
memorial meeting planned for a future
date, but a lecture on the life and bene-
fices of Isidor Straus, by the Rev. Mas-
lansky, one of our regular lecturers. The
Rev. Maslansky last week announced he
would lecture to-night on Mr. Straus and
his work. Apparently all that was needed
was that simple announcement."

"The crowd was so great at 1 o'clock
that Inspector Calahane and those of us
in authority inside the building feared to
open the doors. By 8 o'clock it was appar-
ent to Inspector Calahane and myself a pos-
sibly dangerous mistake might be made if
we opened the doors, and it was decided
to call the meeting off."

So many and delirious! Speaker's Torie eye-
glasses with "Bilk" guards 7 Maiden Lane.
—ADVL

300 SACRIFICED AS THEY CRY FOR AID

"It's Our Lives, Not Theirs," the Answer of
a Titanic Officer as He Refuses to
Try to Save More.

NOT ONE LIFEBOAT LEFT FILLED

Witnesses Testify Lookouts in Crow's Nest Had No
Glasses, Sailors Were Too Few to Man Small
Boats, Orders Were Disobeyed and Life-
belts Appeared To Be Worthless.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 23.—WHERE was J. Bruce Ismay during that
awful hour when the wail of the dying passengers of the Titanic, cast
into the icy waters of the North Atlantic, abandoned to their fate and
struggling in their death agony, filled with horror the more fortunate
occupants of the half-filled lifeboats, when "groans and moans and
prayers for help" made the night so hideous that none who heard it
will ever forget it, their chorus of lamentations dying away only as they
gave up their lives beneath the pitiless waves?

WHY did J. Bruce Ismay, after the chief engineer had told him the
accident was "serious," seek to allay the fears of Major Peuchen, saying,
"Peuchen, this boat is good for eight hours yet, and before that time
we'll have assistance," and then take one of the lifeboats himself? And
how many went down to their death as a result of like assurances from
Ismay, returning to their staterooms, so that, when he was ready to get
into a lifeboat, "there was not a woman on the boat deck, nor any pas-
senger of any class, so far as we could see or hear," as he says in his
signed statement?

WHY was no general alarm sounded on the Titanic, and how far
does the failure to sound such alarm account for the lack of women
and children to fill the lifeboats, so that the president of the company
and other men were saved, while hundreds of women went to the
bottom?

WHY did the International Mercantile Marine Company, with a
capital of \$100,000,000, common and preferred, and bonded for \$81,000,-
000, fail to provide marine glasses for the lookouts on the Titanic,
although, in the opinion of one of these lookouts and of Major Peuchen,
a yachtsman of experience, the use of such glasses would have averted
the fatal collision?

WHY was the in the vicinity of the disaster seen to be strewn
with pieces of cork on the morning after the Titanic foundered, while
practically no bodies were found floating? Did the lifebelts and other
preservers disintegrate on contact with the water?

WHY was the Titanic permitted to sail with 2,200 persons on board,
committed to the care of "a scratch crew," which had never been drilled
in its duties and which gave no evidence of ability to act together?

WHY had a man like Hitchens—who refused to obey the order to
return to the ship to take on more passengers, who gave as his reason
for not doing so, in the presence of the women whose husbands and
brothers and friends were going down with the ship, that "there's a lot
of 'stiffs' there"; who refused to row the boat, compelling women to do
so; who demanded of one woman a bottle of brandy and of another her
wrap—been shipped as a petty officer, a quartermaster, later to be placed
in command of a lifeboat?

WHY were those who took to the lifeboats left in ignorance of the
fact that the Carpathia was coming to their rescue, so that only good
fortune prevented them from so far "pursuing an imaginary light" that
the Carpathia could not have found them when morning came?

WHY was a man possessed of no more intelligence, no finer sensi-
bilities than are enjoyed by Herbert J. Pitman shipped as third officer
of a great Atlantic liner like the Titanic by a concern possessed of the
wealth and the experience of the International Mercantile Marine Com-
pany?

WHY was not this great floating city, the Titanic, provided with
bulkheads above a few of the lowest decks which could be operated
from the bridge in the event of collision, and how far above the keelson
did the bulkheads which could be so operated extend?

These are among the important questions suggested by the testi-
mony given to-day before the investigating committee of the Senate,
and which will, no doubt, be addressed to J. Bruce Ismay, president of
the company, when he is again placed on the stand.

TURNED DEAF EAR TO CRIES FOR HELP.

For fully an hour, according to the testimony of Herbert J. Pitman,
third officer, there came from the spot where the Titanic had sunk that
awful wail of the helpless and abandoned, begging and imploring for
assistance, while those who manned at least sixteen lifeboats, none
more than two-thirds filled, "rested on their oars" from one-half to
five-eighths of a mile away, turning a deaf ear alike to the piteous plead-
ings of the women in their charge and to the heartrending and agonizing
screams of the abandoned.

This statement, made at the forenoon session by Pitman, was con-
firmed in the afternoon by Major Arthur Godfrey Peuchen, of Toronto,
a man with nautical experience and of obvious intelligence.

"Then we heard those dreadful cries, moaning and crying and
praying and cursing. Oh, it was simply awful!" said Major Peuchen.
And when Pitman was asked about it he begged the chairman not to
press the subject because "it was so awful."

This was that chorus of death of which one of the survivors said,
"God alone knows what it was like. It will ring in our ears for all
eternity."

Gradually the picture of the sinking of the Titanic, with its remain-
ing complement of fifteen hundred lives, is being painted by those who
saw it, and as the details are sketched in by these witnesses its horror
only increases, while the needless loss of life becomes more and more
obvious.

Not fewer than three hundred lives were sacrificed by failure to fill
the boats and by the wanton heartlessness—to use no stronger term—of
those who commanded them and who refused to return to the scene of
the wreck in order to take on more, one, at least, deliberately disobeying
the orders of his commanding officer, because, he said, "It's our lives,
not theirs."

Every one of the Titanic's eighteen boats could safely have carried
many more, according to the sworn statements of her own officers.

Boats which could have carried fifty persons, probably sixty, in
that calm sea, scarcely ruffled except by the struggles of the dying, were
loaded with from twenty-four to thirty, and only one taxed her capacity
after thirty additional survivors had been rescued from the bottom of
the capsized collapsible boat.

Only the agonized passengers appear to have given serious consid-
eration to the rescue of those less fortunate than themselves. Pitman
testified to-day that he gave the order to return with the idea of picking
up others, but he was easily dissuaded by those who pleaded their
own safety and the risk which would be incurred.

Pitman said it was the passengers who made this plea, and thus